

Prickly Heat * * * Ringworm * * * Shingles * * * Skin Diseases
 * * * Eczema, Milk-Blotch, Pimples (acne), psoriasis, rash, salt rheum, tet-
 ter * * * Stomach Troubles, Hemorrhoids, Constipation, Diarrhea * * *
 Thrush * * * Varicose Veins * * * Women's Troubles (A) For pain-
 ful menstruation * * * falling of the womb (C) for neuralgia pains in
 vagina, or womb * * * Falling of the hair often follows upon confinement
 but is easily cured by treatment with Salubrin," were false and fraudulent in
 that the product contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable
 of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it on the carton
 and bottle label and in the accompanying circular, as quoted above.

On November 5, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment
 of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court
 that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S363. Misbranding of Knoxit. U. S. * * * v. 67 Bottles of Knoxit. De-
 fault decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D.
 No. 10360. I. S. No. 13283-r. S. No. E-1415.)**

On May 19, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of New
 York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District
 Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condem-
 nation of 67 bottles of an article, labeled in part "Knoxit Liquid The Great
 Prophylactic, Prepared by The Beggs Mfg. Co., Chicago, Toronto," alleging that
 the article had been shipped on March 22, 1919, and transported from the State
 of Illinois into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation
 of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this depart-
 ment showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of zinc acetate,
 hydrastine, and glycerin.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason
 that the following statements appearing on the cartons, bottle label, leaflet, and
 circular, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and
 fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of
 ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Knoxit the great prophyl-
 iactic and remedy * * * a highly efficacious remedy used in the treatment
 of catarrhal affections of the eye, nose, throat and inflammations of the
 mucous membranes * * * beneficial in the treatment of hemorrhoids, ulcers
 * * * other mucous irritations."

On September 20, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judg-
 ment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the
 court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**S364. Misbranding of Crossman Mixture. U. S. * * * v. 2½ Dozen Bottles
 of Crossman Mixture. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture,
 and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10436. I. S. No. 7782-r. S. No. C-1250.)**

On May 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of
 Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District
 Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condem-
 nation of 2½ dozen bottles of a product, labeled in part (bottle) "The Cross-
 man Mixture Alcohol by Volume 20.7% * * * Recommended for the treat-
 ment of not only the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhea, but
 especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * * Wright's
 Indian Vegetable Pill Co., sole manufacturers and guarantors 372 Pearl Street,

New York," (wrapper) "The Crossman Mixture * * * Recommended for the treatment, not only of the active stages of simple Urethritis and of Gonorrhea, but especially of sub-acute and chronic conditions, as Gleet. * * *," and (circular) "The Crossman Mixture For the Treatment of Gonorrhea and Gleet * * *," remaining unsold in the bottles at Cincinnati, Ohio, consigned by Wright's Indian Vegetable Pill Co., New York, N. Y., on or about February 27, 1919, alleging shipment from the State of New York into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oils of copaiba, cubebs, and mint, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the article, borne upon the labels and in the wrappers and circulars accompanying the same, were false and fraudulent in that the drug contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it, and for the further reason that the product was insufficient of itself for the successful treatment and cure of the ailments and diseases for which it was prescribed and recommended in the aforesaid statements in and upon said packages.

On September 19, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8365. Adulteration and misbranding of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 3 Drums of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10468, 10469, 10470. I. S. Nos. 11398-r, 11399-r, 11400-r. S. Nos. C-1270, C-1271, C-1272.)

On June 10, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 3 drums of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original packages at Mount Vernon, Delaware, and Athens, Ohio, respectively, consigned by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., April 16, April 30, and April 25, 1919, respectively, alleging that the article had been shipped from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Gelatine."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libels for the reason that it consisted in part of glue and contained zinc in the ratio of 410, 691, and 336 parts, respectively, per million, and for the further reason that in said product glue had been mixed and packed as a substitute wholly or in part for gelatin, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, to wit, zinc, which might render it injurious to health.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, gelatin.

On February 24, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*